

BEREA PUBLISHING CO.
[INCORPORATED]
STANLEY FROST, Manager
Entered at the Post-office at Berea, Ky., as second class mail-matter.

THE CITIZEN

Devoted to the Interests of the Mountain People

Vol. XI

Five cents a copy.

BEREA, MADISON COUNTY, KENTUCKY, JULY 15, 1909.

One Dollar a year.

No. 3

NEWS OF THE WEEK

Another \$10,000,000 — A Marrying Man—Big Grain Yield—Dr. Pearsons' Plans.

GIVES \$10,000,000:—John D. Rockefeller has given another \$10,000,000 to the General Education Fund, which he founded for the encouragement of education and the assistance of small schools.

HAS TWENTY WIVES:—Christian C. Johnson was arrested in San Francisco on the charge of defrauding his wife of \$600. Since his arrest charges of bigamy have been pouring in to the officials and it is claimed that Johnson has at least twenty wives scattered over the country. Each wife has been defrauded by him in some way.

LARGEST YIELD OF GRAIN:—Government reports show that there will be a bigger grain harvest this year than in many years. It is estimated that there will be three billions of bushels of corn. The wheat crop is not so large and is poorer this year on account of so much rain. The five leading cereals are estimated to be worth \$2,700,000,000 in the autumn.

TO GIVE A MILLION:—D. K. Pearsons, who has given so much money to Berea College has announced at his home in Chicago that the last million dollars he owns will be given away by his next birthday, April 14. He will then be ninety years old. Dr. Pearsons has promised to spend that day in Berea, and a splendid celebration is planned.

ROOSEVELT HAPPY:—Theodore Roosevelt and his son Kermit are still having a delightful time in Africa. Each report tells of more big game being killed, and they are well and happy.

JEWEL ROBBERY:—It is not often that a jeweler gets robbed, but in London last week two men held up a Frenchman and robbed him of about \$500,000 worth of jewels. It is thought the thieves are coming to America to market the jewels and every ship that comes in is carefully searched by detectives.

WOULD SELL THEIR BABY:—Because they were too poor to buy even the common necessities of life a young couple in New York City advertised in the newspapers that they would sell their two weeks old baby for \$500. People all over the city offered assistance. The man was given a job as janitor. Encouraged by the aid so generously given them the young people decided to take their little boy from the bargain counter.

WATCH NEXT WEEK

We announced some time ago that Prof. Dinsmore would write more about "Teaching a District School" and that it would appear in these columns. The first installment will be in next week's issue. Be sure to read it, especially if you are a school teacher. Prof. Dinsmore is practical and interesting in his writing and certainly knows what he is talking about.

Next week too, there is to be another article by Dr. Cowley, on "Contagion." When one person in the house gets the measles, it is not at all necessary that every other member of the family should get them too, altho this is nearly always the case. Dr. Cowley tells you how to keep diseases from spreading. With a little care in following his direction a great deal of trouble, sickness and expense can be spared.

Happiness.

We should be as happy as possible and our happiness should last as long as possible; for those who can finally issue from self by the portal of happiness know infinitely wider freedom than those who pass through the gate of sadness.—Maeterlinck.

Said Uncle Silas:

There ain't only one bigger fool than an old fool; an' that's a young fool.—Los Angeles Express.

TEACHERS! NOTICE!

The success of "Teaching a District School," by Prof. Dinsmore has been so great that there has been a growing demand for

MORE BY DINSMORE

He is going to meet this demand, and THE CITIZEN, which first printed his first book, is going to have the right to print this first. It fills out the other, meets your needs, is just what you want, and you will find it

IN THE CITIZEN

IT BEGINS NEXT WEEK! WATCH FOR IT!
SUBSCRIBE AT ONCE!

EDWARDS' PROJECT

(Special to Cincinnati Enquirer.)

Frankfort, Ky., July 10.—The improvement of the Cumberland river downward, the improvement of the South Fork and the Middle Fork of the Kentucky river upward, the securing of an appropriation for a Government building at Middlesboro, and the continued work of getting pensions for his constituents are the main objects of Congressman D. C. Edwards, of the Eleventh district, in this and the next Congress. That he is a man of great possibilities and a tireless worker is demonstrated when it is stated authoritatively that he secured the signature of the President to more bills than any other Congressman during the Fifty-ninth Congress. Many of these bills, of course were private bills, for pensions, etc., but they all meant that more money would go into the Eleventh district. Congressman Edwards has secured in appropriations for the Eleventh district since he has been in Congress the neat sum of \$990,000, and this skins his predecessors nearly \$1,000,000, for none of them had ever got appropriations for locks and dams and public buildings.

Congressman Edwards now has on foot, however, a movement that is of the widest interest and greatest importance to Cincinnati and the merchants of that city. He proposes to get Congress to give money enough to improve the Cumberland river downward that is, from Burnside down to within 200 miles of Nashville, which is the Tennessee line.

A SUCCESSFUL EXPERIMENT.

He has secured one appropriation for this work, and Lock No. 21 was built. It was an experiment, but it has worked to perfection. It will require but four more locks downward until the Cumberland River will be navigable to the Tennessee line, and the counties of Wayne, Russell, Clinton, Adair, Cumberland and Monroe, none of which are touched by a railroad, will have a stream that will afford navigation, and the purpose of the Cincinnati Southern Railroad will be fulfilled. This splendid system of railroad was built at a great expense from Cincinnati through the heart of the blue grass and mountains of Kentucky for the purpose of developing the territory. It was built for the purpose of helping the merchants of Cincinnati, and when these works, proposed by Congressman Edwards, are completed then the people of the counties in Southeastern Kentucky, that can only be reached now with the horse and wagon, will receive all of the benefits of the cheap living of a city.

Burnside will become the great distributing point for the Cincinnati and Louisville merchants. This section is not densely populated now, but with the navigable stream which Congressman Edwards is contemplating, and the making of which he has the promise of assistance from his fellow Congressmen, the counties will double their population, for the soil is fertile in the valleys, and the hills are rich in minerals and timber. No city will be as much affected by the prosperity of this section of the state as Cincinnati, which is directly north of the counties and will be in direct connection with them in a business way.

SEVERAL MILLIONS NEEDED.

It will require an additional \$1,000,000 to carry out the work on the Cumberland river that is proposed by Congressman Edwards, and \$1,000,000 each for the North and Middle Forks of the Kentucky river. That Congressman Edwards will get a good slice of this money to continue the work out of the next Congress his friends are certain, and he says that he will do all he can to continue the work and get the appropriation for the Cumberland river sure. There are two locks under construction in the Kentucky river now that will soon make navigation possible up to Beatyville. The sites for the locks on

An old negro who had never traveled a dozen miles from home before, on making a trip to a city about 50 miles distant, exclaimed: "Well, if dis world am ez big de udder way ez it am dis-a-way, it suttinly am a whopper."

That man never read a newspaper, either, you can bet your life.

TAFT MAKES GOOD.

The passage of the Corporation Tax Law, and there is now almost no doubt that it will become a law, marks the first great success of the Taft administration, a success almost as notable as any scored by Roosevelt against the trusts and corporations. It is a complete refutation of those who believed that Taft would not carry on Roosevelt's work, and shows clearly that there will be no backward step taken by the Republican administration on this question, which is really the most important before the American people today.

The new law not only provides a means of supporting the government in part from the taxes of those most able to pay, but it establishes for the first time the principle that the central government has the power to regulate corporations of all kinds. If the government once has this power, it becomes easy to regulate them in any way, because those that do not obey any rule the government lays down can easily be taxed to death, as issues of bank notes by state banks have been. It gives the government a firmer hold than ever before on big trusts, and puts the people in a position of great advantage for the coming fight for their rights.

And the winning of this advantage is due to the wisdom of Taft—it proves him a fitting man to carry on the great work Roosevelt begun. Those who thought, that because Taft did not make the same kind of noise that Roosevelt did, he was not going in the same direction will have to cure their disappointment, and eat their words, as best they may.

SCHOOLS HELP EVERYBODY.

The new school law is bringing out some curious things, and among them is the wonderful statement by a Blue Grass paper, that it is unjust to part of the community to support the public schools out of the general tax fund. This brilliant (?) paper argues that taxes spent for schools are of benefit only to those who actually go to the schools. It seems to think that the rest of the community gets no returns for its money. The editor of that paper is so short sighted he must have to look twice to see his dinner plate!

There could hardly be a worse mistaken man than the one who thinks that, because he does not happen to have any children in the school he is not getting any benefit from it, and the editor of that Blue Grass paper ought to know it. Fortunately, that idea is much more common in the Blue Grass than in the mountains, and that is why, with all its good land, and superior opportunities, the Blue Grass is so far behind.

As a matter of fact, a public school benefits every man, woman and child in the community. It is true that the folks that go get the most out of it, for they get benefit both as pupils and as citizens, but there is not a single man that does not get benefit, and the more taxes he pays the more he benefits.

That sounds a little strange, but it is a fact, and a fact that has been proved by all history, and every civilized people. It is plain, when one stops to think of it. A school increases the knowledge of the young folks, and thus improves the standing of the community as they grow up. They are more intelligent, more business like, more thrifty, more useful, and they do more business, and earn more money and make better citizens. Now, every man that is in business is benefited when these things happen, and the more business he does, on which of course he pays taxes, the more benefit he gets from these improvements. The people buy more from the merchant, they do better work for the employer, they contribute more liberally to the support of the church, they pay better salaries to the school teacher, they are able to get better doctors, in every way they are better to deal with, and make business better. And the education is what does it. Isn't it clear that the bigger a man's business, and taxes, the more good it will do him to have the community improved?

And then, even if a man is not in business at all, he gains by any improvement in the community. Over in Owsley, at the Federation School, they have found that the price of land has begun to go up just because of that school. And it is only getting started. And it is worth while for a man to live in a pleasant community—and no one doubts that an educated community is better to live in than an ignorant one. And so on—there are hundreds of ways in which a thinking man will see that this is true—that a public school benefits every one near, even if they never go inside the door.

If the Blue Grass editor would take a little trip up into the mountains he would learn a lot.

both the South and Middle Forks of the Kentucky river have been surveyed, and these rivers can be made navigable up to Owsley, Clay, Perry and Leslie counties. This is the richest coal country in Kentucky. Another lock and dam in either of the South or Middle Forks of the Kentucky river will put the slack water up to the rich coal veins, and there can be plenty of coal mines right out of the river banks.

Congressman Edwards has certainly been lucky, for the \$105,000 Custom House and postoffice at London, the \$65,000 postoffice at Somerset, and the locks and dams in the Kentucky and Cumberland rivers are evidence of his energy. He hopes to get appropriations for postoffices at Barbourville, Williamsburg, Pineville, Corbin, Monticello and other places as soon as the postal receipts in these towns put them in line. In the meantime he will devote his energy to locks and dams.

Congressman Edwards was here yesterday on his way to Washington to resume his duties in Congress.

TEACHERS BIG MONEY

Frankfort, July 7.—School teachers of Kentucky will receive the largest salaries that they have ever received as a result of the fixing of the school per capita Tuesday at \$4. This means that nearly \$3,000,000 will be used by the common schools of the State. Under this per capita the minimum salary of school teachers will be \$33.33 and the maximum

\$66.66 as compared with a minimum of \$23 only two years ago.

The following statement was issued late Tuesday afternoon by Prof. J. G. Crabbe, State Superintendent of Public Instruction:

Frankfort, July 6.—To County Superintendents:

The State School Fund (estimated) distributed for the payment of teachers for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1910, amounts to \$2,975,632.

The per capita is declared \$4. The per capita last year was \$3.60; this year is an increase of 40 cents, hence this per capita for the year 1909-1910 is the largest in the history of the State.

The school census showing pupil children reports as follows:

Pupils in counties 591,679

Pupils in cities 152,229

Total 743,908

The school census last year was 738,021 pupils. This year the increase is 5,887 pupils.

I congratulate the teachers of the State. On July 22, 1908, in declaring the per capita last year, I said, "We are inaugurating here and now the biggest forward movement of schools in Kentucky since the past forty or fifty years," and today I repeat it: We are inaugurating here and now the biggest forward movement of the schools in Kentucky since the past forty or fifty years. You will see this sentence again. Better help now. Respectfully submitted,

J. G. Crabbe, Superintendent.

IN WASHINGTON

Tariff Bill Nearly Done—Civil Service Commission Investigation—Taft "Butts In."

Washington, D. C.

July 13, 1909.

Pres. Taft has "butted in" at last. After refusing for weeks to express himself on tariff matters, he has finally let it be known that he will take a hand in the game, and make every effort to force the Congress to redeem the pledges he made during the campaign. It is understood that he will veto the bill unless this is done, and that he will require a liberal interpretation of the pledges too.

The first question which came up was over the Corporation Tax provision. It was suggested that this might be dropped out, but Taft served notice that he would not sign a tariff bill without that provision in it. So the tax will stay. It will probably be one per cent instead of two, but the important thing is the principle, and that will be secure.

Then came other matters of rates in the main tariff bill, and it is understood that Mr. Taft will demand the following:—

Free hides.

House rates on iron and steel.

House rate on lumber.

Free crude oil, without the counter-vailing duty.

Senate rate on coal, although the president would prefer that this commodity be admitted free.

Senate rates on cotton gloves and hosiery, but a cotton schedule generally that the people will approve.

Washington, D. C.

July 11, 1909.

The tariff bill is now in its final stage. A Senate committee and a House committee are trying to harmonize the bill as it passed the House with the bill as it passed the Senate. Probably they will be done by the middle of next week.

After a good deal of skirmishing in the early part of last week the Senate finally passed the bill on Thursday night at eleven o'clock. Mr. Aldrich served notice on Thursday morning that he would insist that the Senate pass the bill on that day, by taking off the seven o'clock adjournment rule under which they had been working, and the Senate obeyed, although Mr. LaFollette felt forced to make a few final remarks for two hours late in the evening before he could allow his first oratorical chance at a tariff bill to be extinguished.

On Friday the House convened promptly at noon, and at 12:03 p. m. the bill was messaged over from the Senate Representative Dalzell, as chairman of the Rules Committee, reported a special resolution by which the House disagreed with the 847 amendments to its bill which had been made in the upper house and sent the bill into conference in the hands of a committee without instructions. The House was inclined to be very critical of the Senate bill, and for three hours indulged in an attack upon the wisdom or rather the unwisdom of the Senators. The Democrats of course took the lead in protesting against the raise in the tariff taxes, but the Republicans also expressed dislike of the Senate's treatment of the bill. However upholders of the bill were not lacking, and they took pleasure in pointing out that to the indignant Democrats that the Democrats of the Senate had been almost as influential as the Republicans in rate-raising.

The "Insurgent" Republican representatives wished to have the Senate amendments thoroughly talked over in the House before sending the bill to conference, so that the House conference committee could be instructed exactly how to act. They thought that this would have prevented the conference of the two houses from agreeing on the high rates of the Senate bill. Their showing was extremely weak, however, and it appears likely that they will figure very little in House affairs in the future.

There was a split within the ranks of the House organization, however, of a more serious sort. Seno Payne who framed the House bill, as Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, has been very much displeased with the rough way in which Senator Aldrich has been handling his schedules, and Mr. McCall and Mr. Hill have shared his feelings, and have talked against the Senate increases without reserve. Uncle Joe Cannon, on the other hand, believes in raising protection just as high as he possibly can, and has been on the most cordial terms with Mr. Aldrich. So when it came time to appoint the members of the conference committee

(Continued on fourth page)

THINGS TO THINK OF

If you are afraid you will fail, you are half-way to the Land of the Has Beens. Stop thinking you can't succeed, and you've turned your back on Failure.

The man who works hard usually plays hard. But he always remembers that the working hard comes first.

Regret is the corrosive sublimate of life. Determination to not make the mistake again is the antidote. Take it.

Don't trust to luck unless you have a return ticket home.—Anonymous.

IN OUR OWN STATE

Night Riders Active—Lexington Girl Attacked—Riot Leader on Trial—Democratic Campaign Manager.

NIGHT RIDERS AGAIN:—The prediction that the night riding was over, first because of the success of the poll last year, and then because of Senator Bradley's amendment to the tariff bill removing the six cent duty on hand tobacco, seems to have been wrong. A night rider warning was sent last week to Hopkins County tobacco growers, warning them that they all must join the association or they would "get their backs skinned and their barns burned." Also there is a warning to independent buyers.

ATTILLA COX DIES:—Col. Attila Cox, a leading financier and politician of Kentucky, died last week at his home in Louisville.

WICKERSHAM SPEAKS:—A speech by Attorney General Wickersham of Pres. Taft's cabinet before the State Bar Association at Paducah late last week, proved again that the present administration has no intention of abandoning the policy of Roosevelt. Mr. Wickersham reviewed the powers of the states to control corporations, and concluded by showing that the time had come for a national incorporation law.

DOUBLE SUICIDE:—W. J. Honaker of Louisville followed his wife to the grave last week in a tragic manner. She had evidently committed suicide, for her body was taken from the Ohio river. When he identified the body, he immediately drew a revolver and shot himself. The two were buried in the same grave.

LEXINGTON MYSTERY:—The Lexington police are engaged in a mystery that may have been an attempted murder. A young woman, Miss Mary Ryan was found in the back yard with her face burned with acid, and marks of violence on her throat. She charged that some one had attacked her forced the acid into her mouth, and tried to cut her throat. A neighbor woman was arrested on her charge, but some people think the girl attempted suicide and then tried to throw the blame on the other woman.

NEW REPUBLICAN PAPER:—The Harrodsburg Democrat, of which Lew Brown the most loved editor in Kentucky, was for years the editor and manager, has been sold because of Mr. Brown's ill health, and has been bought by a corporation in which State Auditor James has a large share. The name of the paper will be changed, and it will be run as a Republican. While we are sorry to lose Bro. Brown from the fraternity, we are certainly glad that Harrodsburg is at last to have a Republican paper.

HALY BACK:—Republicans will be pleased to learn that Percy Haly, who mismanaged Beckham's last campaign, has been chosen to be manager of the Democratic machine in the campaign this fall.

LOCKJAW:—John Arbuckle, ten years old, died in Richmond last week from lockjaw as the result of a splinter he stuck in his knee awhile back.

BRAKEMAN HURT:—Joseph Hilton, of this county, was caught between two cars near Brush Creek last Saturday and fatally hurt.

ANOTHER CRABBE STORY:—Rumor continues to be busy with the name of State Supt. Crabbe. The last report is that he will go to Lexington as head of the State University. It is known that Gov. Willson is doing all he can to keep Mr. Crabbe in his present place, it being his feeling that he cannot be spared.

SIMPSON ON TRIAL:—The case of Berry Simpson is called for trial at a special term of the Federal Court which convened at Richmond, Monday. Simpson is alleged to have been the leader of the riot at Stearns on Christmas day when a fight occurred between the striking miners and deputy United States Marshals, one of which was killed, several were hurt and a big Stearns hotel destroyed.